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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, December 5, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

A British View of Southern Slaves and Poor Whites.

Mr. W. C. Baxter, M. P., who traveled through this country a few years since, delivered an address at Dundee (Scotland), on the 5th of November, in which he denounced the rebellion, and gave his personal recollections of Southern life and character. We copy the following interesting passages:

If one leaves out of view the establishments of the more opulent owners of the soil, gentlemen of refinement and education, who have traveled, and appreciate the luxuries and elegancies of life, the want of domestic comfort in the households of the South is most lamentably conspicuous. Away from the great streams of travel you may wander along the bye-ways of the land for months without once obtaining a sleeping apartment either clean or provided with necessary furniture, a sufficiency of oats or maize for your horse, or any better food for yourself than the most indigestible kind of corn bread. Tea and sugar, carpets and chests of drawers, proper cooking utensils, even private rooms and washbasins are not to be found in the houses, or rather hovels, of hundreds who own slaves and consider themselves to belong to the white aristocracy.—There are undoubtedly many wealthy men living in the enjoyment of every convenience both in their plantation and in large towns; but their number is quite insignificant in comparison with that of those who are destitute of one-half of those things which even a laborer in the Northern States regards as the necessaries of life. The colossal fortunes of the South have been wrung from the poor whites quite as much as from the slaves. Both suffer to render complete those establishments which certain British visitors extol. It is impossible to deny that the poorer planters live very meanly—always on the coarsest food—often straitened enough for that—never possessed of money for the purchase of civilized comforts—frequently clad and housed in a manner so miserable that those who have not seen such dwellings with their own eyes could scarcely be expected to credit a faithful description of them. Even in the mansions of those not ground down by poverty, one finds wanting not a few of those things which modern ideas render necessary to a comfortable and and refined existence. These mansions themselves are few and far between, the great majority of the whites living in dilapidated cabins, where one would scarcely imagine that an Anglo Saxon in this nineteenth century would dwell. In support of this statement, Mr. Baxter here quoted an extract from a letter, written by an Illinois farmer to Mr. Olmstead, whose admirable book on Louisiana and Texas was well worthy of the study of all who took an interest in the future of America or the welfare of the human race. He then adverted to the condition of what are called the "low whites" is still more deplorable. They live in the rudest sort of log cabins without furniture, raising a few potatoes and a little maise, and depending for the means of obtaining scanty clothing, tobacco and drink nominally on lumping and job work, but more commonly on illicit transactions and instigating the negroes to steal. In my own journal I find frequent allusions to the wretchedness and discomfort everywhere observable in the Southern States, such remarks as "the breakfast was horrible," "the stage-coach was the dirtiest I ever saw," "nothing could exceed the badness of the inn," occurring constantly. I will quote only one short sentence written in Alabama, which, is a faithful representation of my observations and feelings at the time, and certainly further experience does not in the least incline me to modify the description: "The consequences (of slavery) are everywhere apparent; cities not improving, houses ill built and going to ruin, fences out of repair, railroads comparatively few in number and badly managed, impassable roads, dear traveling, dirty hotels, estates producing less and less every year, population scarcely increasing, in some places even on the decline, murders, drunken quarrels, outrages of every day occurrence—people by their free votes refusing to adopt an educational system, a disregard of social ties, and a general laxity of principle, which augurs but ill for the country's future."

☞ English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1862. NO. 27.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Postmaster General for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post-Office Department, and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures.

The gross revenue of the department for the fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was $9,012,549. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $11,125,364.—The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only $49,475 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union. This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States.

While the revenues have been so nearly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditure was $2,481,394 greater than last year. The following comparison of figures is interesting:

Expenditures for 1860, for service in all the States,	$14,874,772
Revenues for same year.	9,218,067
Deficiency,	$5,656,705
Expenditures for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861)	$13,606,759
Gross revenue,	9,049,296
Deficiency,	$4,557,462
Expenditures for 1862,	$11,225,364
Revenue,	9,012,549
Deficiency,	$2,112,814
Reduction of expenditures compared with 1860,	$3,749,408
Reduction of expenditures compared with 1861,	$2,481,394

The department has not been for many years so nearly self-sustaining. The result is largely owing to the suspension of postal expenditures in the south, which was greatly in excess of postal receipts there. But not alone to that. A revision of all discretionary expenses has been made, and large reductions ordered. The pay of agents has been regraded and equalized; economy has been established in the larger offices where waste was found; incompetency, wherever found in official position, has been removed; and an effort made to adopt a standard of merit and of administrative efficiency in lieu of other and interior motives for appointment. The Postmaster General expresses his determination to adhere to this course.

The number of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 251,307,105; the number of stamped envelopes was 24,869,300. The value of these stamps was $7,078,118; the value of the letter envelopes, $734,255. The value of stamped newspaper wrappers, $23,648. Increase of issue over 1861 is 1,144,858. The total value was $6,910,131.

The increased demand on the part of the public for the stamped newspaper wrappers shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand and promoted the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year (ending 30th September,) the number of stamps issued to postmasters was one hundred and four millions, their calls being for about two hundred millions, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the usual demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency by the public in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency. The difference between the value of the stamps sold and stamps cancelled, in the fiscal year 1862, shows $738,379 as the amount in the hands of purchasers on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year is 2,282,018, which is 269,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the Dead Letter Office was 51,239. Many interesting details are given in the report touching the operations of this office. Out of 21,493 cases where cause of non-delivery was ascertained, only 225 were attributed to the fault of the postmasters. Eight hundred and twenty-two had no address whatever.

Congress, at its first session, passed an act authorizing the employment of twenty-five additional clerks, to facilitate the return of dead letters to their writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postages thereon would cover the appropriation of $20,000 made for their compensation. The result thus far shows that an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of post offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th June, 1862, was 28,875, of which there were in loyal States and districts 19,073; and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8,902.

The nett increase in the established offices over last year was 121.

The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,785.

The total postage accrued on United States and European mails during the year amount to $1,144,095, being a reduction from the amount of the previous year of $217,940. Of the total amount collected the excess collected in the United States was $212,607, which constitutes the balances paid to the several foreign departments, the cost of exchange being defrayed by the United States. The Postmaster General objects to this cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to relieve the Department from this burden.

The Postmaster General has made special efforts to relieve the foreign correspondence of the country from its complexity, now embarrassing alike to correspondents and to postal officers. Separate negotiations have been found altogether inadequate to secure simple and satisfactory arrangements. He therefore opened a correspondence in August last, through the Department of State, with foreign Administrations, proposing a convention of postal representatives at some convenient point, to consider the enumerated difficulties and the means of remedying them.—Several replies have been received from various Governments, and all are favorable and agree to the project.—This country, comprising immigrations from almost every civilized nation, is especially interested in the subjects proposed to be brought before this conference. It is a sphere of postal improvement requiring the establishment of greater uniformity and some common principle of arrangement, and is connected with our prosperous commercial intercourse with other countries.

The mail lettings which went into operation on the first of July last in the western division were effected on such favorable terms as, compared with the previous lettings, that a reduction of expenditure resulted to the amount of $331,000. At the same time the length of routes was increased by 6,159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 755,428 miles.—Notwithstanding this increase of service the nett saving is over nine per cent. as compared with the previous term.

The total annual cost of inland service in operating on the 30th of June last, was	$5,853,834
To which add the cost of the various agencies, local, messenger, route, &c.	470,630
And the cost of service to that date is	$6,314,464

Which includes $1,000,000 for the overland mail route not before charged upon the revenues of this Department.—The saving in the lettings of first July, 1862, is attributed to a strict adherence to the law of 1845, authorizing what is known as "star bids."

The report renews the recommendation for codifying all the postal laws, and hopes it may be done at this session.

Among the improvements under the consideration by the Postmaster-General is that of embossing postal stamps on business and other envelopes supplied for that purpose by persons desiring to furnish their own designs. It is believed that this will largely increase the use of stamped envelopes in lieu of stamps, which is an object of great importance to the Department.

He also discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money, and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and of an amendment to the registry system, by which a return receipt shall be sent to the dispatching party, as evidence of the fact and date of delivery of his package.

He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, approximating, as far as possible, to uniformity, and increasing the efficiency and extent of the delivery and collection of letters by carriers in cities.

The public attention is called to the great importance of good postal officers for a successful administration of this department. If postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient postmaster, devoted to the interests of the service, should be retained as long as he illustrates those qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers and their familiarity with the laws and regulations, and regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability, and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses this language: "It is my intention to adhere firmly to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments which I may myself have made under misinformation of facts."

Cut off the Back Legs of your Chair.

I will tell you a secret worth knowing. A thousand things not worth half as much have been pattented and elevated into a business. It is this:—If you cut off the back legs of your chairs, so that the back part of the seat shall be two inches lower than the front part, it will greatly relieve the fatigue of sitting, and keep your spine in much better shape. The principal fatigue in sitting comes from your sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back. The expedient I have advised will obviate this tendency, and, as I have suggested, add greatly to the comfort and healthfulness of the sitting posture. The front edge of a chair should not be more than fifteen inches high for the average man, or more than fourteen for the average woman. The average chair is now seventeen inches high for all, which no amount of slanting in the seat can make comfortable.—*Lewis' Gymnasium.*

Only the Chore Boy.

The other evening as I was waiting in our village store until the clerk could attend to some trifling affair of mine, my attention was attracted to the conversation passing between him and a lady standing by the counter behind me. He had just asked her if she "had any boys up to her house?" She said she "had one." This was followed by a brisk rattling of paper, and then I heard him say that was his 'treat,' and he would send her boy some.' 'Oh,' replied the lady, 'he's nothing but the chore boy, I shan't give him any.' I felt the hot blood rush into my face and my eyes flash; for a moment it required all my self possession to keep quiet. I did, although I could not help the sharp pain in my heart, as I thought of the wishful look on the pale face of the 'chore boy,' as he would watch the undoing of those brown paper parcels as their contents were being put away, and I seemed to hear the quivering sigh and the sadly uttered, 'how good that looks; I should like some.'

Nothing but the chore boy. No kind words for him; no delicacies laid on his plate; no soft hands to smooth the matted hair on his little aching head; no gentle lips to kiss his, and murmur tender, loving words in his ear, until the world looked so *bright* and beautiful; no kind father to take him on his knee and tell him long stories—such as he loved so well to hear—filling his lap the while with toys and nuts, as he slowly takes them, one by one, from the pockets of his coat; no little brothers and sisters to frolic with over the green meadows and through the leafy woods, gathering gaily hued flowers as they roamed, or twining their dimple arms around his neck, and cheer him with their childish caresses; no dear mother to kneel by his low couch and with her soft, white hands, tuck the snowy coverlid around her darling, as she teaches him some evening prayer, and then, after sleep has closed his eyes in sweet slumber, to gaze with loving smiles upon the form of her darling boy, and after kissing him again, steal softly out, pausing at the door to look back at the sweet face looking so like an angel's, with the long lashes of the closed eyes sweeping the pink cheeks, and the soft, curly hair shining in the rays of the lamp like so many threads of fleecy gold!

Oh no! *None of this for him, he is only the chore boy!*

With little, tired, sore feet, he creeps trembling into bed, away up in the great dark garret, and grasping the quilt in both hands, pulls it over his head; it is so dark and lonesome, and the rats and mice squeak and caper across the floor, until with grief, pain and fear, he sobs himself to sleep. The world, to him, is so *very, very dark* and cold, it freezes his heart, and the unkind words that often greet his ear, has given to his face a gloomy look of fear, sad to behold. But just speak kindly to him, and see how quickly the great, dark eyes soften, and the pearly tears roll down the pale cheeks; the stern lines melt away from the compressed lips, which try in vain to smile, for their quivering.

With a faint, sickening feeling, he turns from the coarse food set before him, and wistfully looks at the cans of sweetmeats and rows of pie and cake ranged on the shelves in the pantry; but they are kept for 'company,' and anything is good enough for the 'chore boy.'

How many, that, had they been kindly and lovingly treated, might have become noble minded men, ornaments to their country, under this system of slavery, (I can call it nothing else) have lost all confidence in their fellow-men, and respect for all that is good and holy. Lost forever.

He is *nothing but a chore boy; no matter about him!*

Hear an Irish Patriot.

"Let the politicians who have been using us long enough, stay at home if they will, but let us go and fight the battles of the nation, and when we come home, a grateful nation will extend to us sufficient to meet our wants. I have always been a Democrat. I was going to say that I am still; but I will not allow any politics to interfere with the discharge of my duty. I take the KNOW NOTHING BY THE HAND AS A BROTHER if he carries the musket or sword alongside of me in this contest. I do not care where the man comes from, or what may be his shade of politics, whether he is a REPUBLICAN, an ABOLITIONIST, or something else—it is a perfect matter of indifference to me. I only want to say that I know no man but as he discharges his duty to that flag; and, as I said in Baltimore, men were never called upon in this world to perform so sacred a duty as you are, my countrymen, not only for your own sake, but for the whole country with its coming generations of men."—[Speech of General Corcoran at Philada.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, and PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE For 1863.

The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the *Globe* can secure either of these monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for $2,00—or Peterson's Magazine for $1,25.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The President's Proclamation.

There is now in press, and will soon be published, a volume entitled "The Trial of the Constitution," by Sydney George Fisher. Appended to the volume, is an essay in the form of a note, on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which is printed in the *North American*, in advance.

Had we the room at our command, we should be glad to print the entire Essay. As it is, we are obliged to be confined to a few extracts, which we are sure will be read with interest.

The Proclamation issued by the President, September 22d, 1862, is the most memorable, and may prove the most important event of the war. It draws a clear line between the past and the present, and marks the progress of opinion. When the war began, slaves escaping to our lines were returned to their masters. Afterwards, with hesitation, they were received and employed as laborers, but our generals, who proposed to invite them to escape, or to arm them as soldiers in the cause, were disavowed and rebuked. This forbearance, however, produced no effect on the southern people. Their vindictive hatred increased, and the rebellion waxed in strength.

With it grew the determination of the North. At first slowly, very slowly, men began to say, "Slavery was the cause of the war. Why should we protect slavery? It gives strength to the rebels who are endeavoring to destroy our country, who have filled our houses with mourning, who have imposed on us a heavy burthen of debt and losses, who have not hesitated to lay their hands on every dollar of Northern property they could find, and to inflict on us every injury in their power. What is there in slavery so sacred or so beautiful that it should be exempt from the laws or the fortunes of war? Slavery is protected by the Constitution, indeed, but men who have cast off the Constitution, who defy it, who seek its overthrow, cannot surely claim its protection. The Southern people have attacked our Government; we are waging war against them, a just and necessary war, the object of which is, by means of the destruction and pain it causes, to conquer such a peace as may restore and secure our rights.—Why, then, should we not avail ourselves of every means permitted by the laws of war to weaken our enemies? Should slavery perish in the conflict the world will not mourn its loss, and the Southern people will have brought it on themselves."

Gradually, and with difficulty, the events of the war have brought northern sentiment to this point, so kind were the feelings of the people toward the South, so profound their reverence for the Constitution, and so deeply rooted the idea that as by it slavery was guaranteed, it should therefore be preserved. These opinions have been changed, and this proclamation is the result. The President himself has been the subject of a similar change, as his whole course abundantly proves.—A year ago, six months ago, he could not have proposed such a measure, and had he done so, it would have been received with general alarm and disapprobation. Now, it seems to most men a natural and inevitable result of what has gone before.

It is, indeed, a very grave and serious matter, and so is the war, and so will be all its consequences. We must prepare our minds to witness great events and great changes, for immense forces, of a character to cause both, have been set in motion. We should try to enlarge our vision so as to see the real dimensions of things around us, which dwarf all our past experience. Attorney logic and court-house law do not suit the times we live in.

A President of the United States has issued a decree that all the slaves in any State in rebellion to the Government on the first of January next shall be "henceforth and forever free," and that he will do no act to suppress "any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

The remarks in the text on emancipation as a war measure, to which this note refers, were written in May last. It must be evident to every reader that the argument then used does not apply now, so greatly has the position of affairs changed in the interval.—Then we were in a tide of victory; since then we have suffered defeat.—Washington has been seriously endangered, the Northern States invaded.—The South has displayed so much strength that self defence urges us to adopt measures which before were considered unnecessary. Six months ago we still clung to the hope that a Union party existed in the South, and therefore that this war was really waged, as originally intended, not against the people, but against a usurping faction, so that any measures destructive to the interests or injurious to the feelings of the whole people, would be at once unjust and impolitic. Now it appears that all classes in the South are zealous and united in the support of the rebellion. The war, therefore, has changed its character.—It is no longer a contest between a rightful Government and a rebellious conspiracy, but has become necessarily, in some respects, a foreign war between two contiguous nations. The management of the war must therefore change. We are entitled to all the rights of belligerents; else our hands are tied, while those of the enemy are free. The southern people treat it as a foreign war; they have declared their independence; they have formed a government; they are seeking foreign alliances; they claim to be a nation; if they succeed, they will be a nation. They surely, therefore, cannot complain if we treat them according to the position which they themselves assume, and employ against them every means justified by the law of nations.

That these laws authorize the proclamation, there can be no doubt. If we have a right to wage the war at all, we have a right to do anything not contrary to the usages of civilized nations, to weaken the enemy; to seize property, public and private; to ravage and destroy towns and districts, provided always that such extreme measures be really necessary and not executed in wanton cruelty or revenge. War is a stern and terrible remedy.—It operates by means of destruction—destruction of life, of wealth, of human happiness. The moral responsibility for the suffering it creates is upon those who unjustly wage it, and the burthen is heavy.

If the negroes are to be regarded as property—property used by the enemy in their military operations—property which gives them strength to carry on the war, no argument is necessary to prove that we have a right to seize and appropriate it to our own use, as much as if it consisted of artillery or ammunition. If the negroes are to be considered as men, as inhabitants of the country invaded, favorable to our cause and willing to assist us, there can be as little doubt that we may invite their assistance and reward them for it, by pay and by freedom. Indeed, it would be monstrous to accept their services and then return them to slavery. It would be folly not to accept their services; not to obtain their aid by every inducement we can offer. Hitherto we have abstained from this, and why? Because we desired to protect slavery, which has, in fact, been living under our protection ever since the war began.—We wished to protect it, because we thought we were making war on a conspiracy and not upon a people; because we hoped to bring back the people to the Union with all their rights, and with as little injury to their interests as possible. But the whole people have been swept into the ranks of the rebellion, and have forced us to make a foreign war. Nay, they have proved strong enough to invade us—to plunder our farms and villages.—Are we not, therefore, entitled to all the rights of belligerents? Shall we fight with foils while they use sharpened swords? Negroes form the strength of the rebellion. They do much of the hard work and drudgery of war. By their labor on farms and plantations, they enable the South to send its whole white population to the field. The negroes are our friends—would gladly be ours, and why think that we come as their friends, their liberators. Their masters have told them so, though hitherto we have not. On the contrary, we have told them that they had no interest in this war. "Not for your sakes is it waged," we said to them, "but for our own, and however it may terminate, you are to be slaves as before."

The Southern people have driven us out of this position. It has become absurd and ridiculous. Not until it became so did we abandon it, and then with reluctance. The southern people cannot expect us to treat them at the same time as friends and enemies; as fellow-citizens and as aliens. They have assumed the character of aliens and of enemies, and must accept all its consequences. They have confiscated every dollar of Northern property they could find. Why should not we do the same thing with Southern property, more especially if it be contraband of war?

We are sending to the field thousands of the best and noblest of our youth. Why should we not employ, at least in the labors of the camp, those inhabitants of the south who are willing to serve us? Did there exist in the north a class of men who sympathized with the rebellion, who were hostile to the government, and ready to rise in arms to join the ranks of an invading army, would the rebels hesitate about appealing to them and asking their aid?—Have they not used Indians in this war? Are they not endeavoring to gain the assistance of France and England? If we wish to succeed we must use the negroes. Our fathers did so in the war of Independence. The State of New York, in 1781, gave freedom to all slaves who should serve in the American army, and in 1786 passed an act by which all slaves were set free, who had become public property by attainder, or the confiscation of their masters' estates.

All the negroes we employ we must of course set free. If we wish to obtain their services, we must tell them they will be free, that they are free in the eye of the government, which will no longer recognize their slavery, or use any means to enforce it, provided their services shall be required. This is what the President says, and farther than this, as commander of the army and navy, he could not go. Even in going thus far, he does not depart from the original design and plan of the war. He does not treat the South as a foreign nation except in a military sense. He offers peace, he offers restitution of all rights. Come back, he says, to the Union, and take your former place in it, with all its privileges and powers, even the power of again governing us, if you can send your representatives to Congress. If you do that before the 1st of January, this edict will be of no effect.

When the President declared that after the first of January the slaves in States who had not then sent representatives to Congress should be free, he at the same time declared impliedly that he would do nothing to keep them in slavery. He has thought fit to say expressly, probably because on a former occasion he avowed his determination to put down any attempt at insurrection. After the first of January he will leave that task to the southern people. Willingly he will leave it to them, together with the task of resisting our armies, and if they should find the former the more difficult business of the two, so much the better for us. The President has been charged with an attempt to excite a servile insurrection by this part of the Proclamation. The southern people are, of course, indignant at it, and the northern party who favor the south are equally indignant. The policy executed by the proclamation has, indeed, been very generally opposed by the generous and humane sentiment of the northern people, because they feared it might spread throughout the South the horrors of a servile war. The sentiment is a just one. We do not war on women and children, on the weak and defenceless. The massacres of St. Domingo are yet fresh in the world's memory. We have no wish to see them repeated at the south, and to let loose upon gentleness, beauty, innocence and refinement, the untamed, brute ferocity of barbarians.

Is such the design of the President? He does not say so. His whole previous conduct proves the contrary. Slavery is at the same time a source of weakness and of strength; of weakness, because in war there is always danger of insurrection; of strength, because so long as the negroes are obedient they may be employed both in peaceful and warlike labors. We have suffered from the vigor and efficiency which slavery has imparted to the southern armies. Confident in our own superior power, hoping always for a display of loyal feeling among the southern people, we have been content to suffer rather than to run the risk of causing a desolation greater, even, than that of war among our countrymen and brothers.

But events have changed our position in relation to this, as to other points, already mentioned. We find it no easy task to conquer the rebellion, now that it is sustained by the whole southern population, white and black. When Mr. Lincoln undertook it, he called for seventy-five thousand men. He has now nearly a million, yet he has been scarcely able to defend Washington, and not able to defend the Northern States from predatory invasion. So much power has the South derived chiefly from slavery, that it has become evident that unless we can speedily put an end to the war, we may have a foreign war also on our hands, for the nations of Europe, demanding cotton, demanding the restoration of the commerce to its old channels, cannot be expected to wait forever on our tardy operations. What, then, shall we do. Suffer ourselves to be conquered by slavery in war, as before we were in peace? Or having felt the strength of slavery shall we make the south feel its weakness? By means of strength imparted by slavery the South wins battles and protracts the war. Clearly, then, we are justified in destroying slavery if we can, as a mere military measure, as much as we are in destroying forts and navy-yards.

This is what Mr. Lincoln proposes to do. He has declared that after the first of January he will recognise no such thing as slavery in the rebellious south; that if the slaves rise to assert their freedom, he will not help to put them down. Why should he? The laws of war do not require it of him; no principles upon which it is possible to conduct war require it. He does not say he will send emissaries among the negroes to instigate them to revolt, that he will arm them for the worst of lawless havoc, that he will stir them up to massacre and plunder. But he does say to the southern people, "These negroes have been heretofore to you a source of strength by reason of my forbearance. Naturally they are a source of weakness. I give you notice that henceforward I will treat them not as slaves but as freemen; that wherever I can I will set them free and employ them for my purposes as you have employed them for yours. If they attempt to gain their liberty, I shall not interfere to prevent it. That is your business, not mine. If you dread them, call home your armies from Tennessee and the Potomac to guard them. Your troops will be employed in such duty more to my satisfaction than they have been in threatening Washington or invading Pennsylvania."

But the tendency of such a proclamation, it may be said, is to incite insurrection. Of course it is. So is the tendency of the war. No State founded on slavery can engage in war without the risk of a servile revolt.

That is one of the evils of slavery.—But does it follow from this fact, that, when such a State is at war, its enemy is obliged to keep its slaves in subjection? On the contrary, may not that enemy justifiably give liberty to the slaves, and leave to their masters the task of holding them in bondage, for the very reason that this duty will embarrass the military operations of those masters; diminish their forces; fill them with terror, and thus expose them to defeat. And should an insurrection ensue, who is responsible?—Surely not the military chief who issued the proclamation according to the laws of war, any more than he is responsible for the misery and death to the innocent, caused by the falling of bomb-shells into a city that refuses to surrender. His duty is to take the city. The duty of the other side is to defend it or give it up. One of two things the southern people must do hereafter: Put an end to the war by submission to their lawful Government, or themselves keep their negroes in subjection. These, heretofore

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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have shown no disposition to revolt.—The whole South is armed and vigilant. A general insurrection is almost impossible. The negroes are ignorant, unarmed, incapable of combination, accustomed to obey and closely watched. The slightest manifestation of a disposition to rise would be punished with terrible severity. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation is far more dangerous, in this point of view, to the blacks, than to the whites. It is not likely to cause an insurrection, but it may excite the dread of one, and thus weaken the military power of the South.—It is a military measure intended to produce that effect. It is a military measure put off as long as possible in the hope that events might render it unnecessary.—It became necessary to save us from invasion; from foreign intervention—perhaps from foreign war.

Let it be granted, however, for the sake of argument, that the danger of an insurrection, excited by this act of the President, is serious—that it is even unavoidable. It surely cannot be pretended that Mr. Lincoln means or desires to cause such a result, when he gives ample notice of the intended measure, and at the same time opens a path by which its dreaded consequences may be avoided. The shelling of a city is a terrible act of war. It necessarily involves the destruction of a vast amount of property and also of lives, which even war spares if it can. The practice, therefore, of civilized warfare, is, first to demand the surrender of the city, and if that be refused, to give time for the removal of women and children, and other non-combatants, before the dread alternative is executed. Mr. Lincoln has given three months' notice of his purpose, during which the southern people can prepare themselves against a servile revolt. They have prevented one so far, in the midst of a war, the object of which, the negroes believe, is to set them free. It is scarcely probable that Mr. Lincoln's paper proclamation will have such an effect on their minds that the authorities of the South, forewarned as they are, cannot prevent the horrors of an insurrection. If they continued, indeed, to send forward to the battle-fields of the war their whole available white population, the negroes might become dangerous, should Mr. Lincoln on the first of January tell them they are free. But let Mr. Davis detail as a home guard some of the able generals, such as Lee, Joseph Johnson, Beauregard, Stonewall Jackson and others, and, say two hundred thousand of the brave troops that have given us so much trouble, and there could be no danger. Is it a crime to force him to do this? Or is it contrary to the laws of war? Mr. Lincoln's proclamation has been likened to the barbarous practice of poisoning wells and springs. But suppose it became necessary in a campaign to prevent the occupation of a particular region which could not be defended, and the general in command gave explicit and ample notice to the enemy that the springs and wells were poisoned.—Without admitting any analogy between the cases, would not such notice take away the barbarism of the act, so far as the enemy was concerned?—Had Mr. Lincoln intended to cause a servile insurrection, he would not have given three months' notice of his design. That the proclamation may, if it can be carried into effect, break up the fabric of southern society, destroy a large amount of slave property, derange the industry, and inflict heavy losses on the southern people, is no doubt true. But such injuries are within the legitimate scope of war.

The President has not only given ample notice of his purpose, but he has offered honorable terms, by which its dreadful effects may be avoided. He demands no mortifying submission, no payment of the heavy expense of the war, no security for the future; all he asks is that they shall send representatives to Congress, whose votes may perhaps control him; that they shall resume their places in that government by whose Constitution he himself is bound to put down insurrection; under which their slaves have risen from two hundred to one thousand dollars each in value; under which they enjoyed for nearly a century, peace and security, and made such progress as Africa permitted them to make. Not very hard conditions, one would think, to be offered to men who are attempting to overthrow a government which conferred on them so many benefits, and who have inflicted on its people so many injuries.

DIRECTORY OF HOSPITALS.—The Sanitary Commission have established an office of information in regard to patients in the hospitals of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. By a reference to books, which are corrected daily, an answer can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail, to the following questions:

1st. Is —— —— [giving name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of the District or of Frederick city?

2d. If so, what is his proper address?

3d. What is the name of the surgeon or chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in the hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?

5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?

6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?

7th. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

The Commission is prepared also to furnish more specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a request to do so, from an officer of any of its corresponding societies.

The office of the Directory will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and accessible in urgent cases at any hour of the night.

The number of patients in these hospitals is about 25,000. If found to be practicable, the duty here undertaken locally by the Commission will be extended to include all the general hospitals in the country.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
General Secretary.

ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET, }
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19. }

Coming—Christmas.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

The fire at Lock Haven on Saturday originated in a carpenter shop in the rear of Scott's Hall. The entire business part of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

WINCHESTER was occupied by the Federals under General Geary with 3,300 infantry and 12 pieces of artillery and 50 cavalry on Wednesday, the 3d. Our loss was one slightly wounded.

GRENADA, Miss., was taken by the Federals under General Hovey, numbering 20,000, on Monday, the 1st December. The rebels fled after burning some 15 or 20 locomotives and about 100 cars.

THE rebels under Generals Hindman and Marmaduke, 25,000 strong, attempted to force Gen. Blunt's position at Cane Hill on Saturday last, but were driven back.

Interesting to Railroad Passengers and Conductors.

We learn that a case was tried before Judge Taylor in Cambria county last week, the decision of which is of interest to the traveling public, and to Railroad Conductors.

A passenger who wished to come from Johnstown to Huntingdon, asked for a ticket at the office at Johnstown, and offered a five dollar note in payment. The agent could not make him the change, and consequently he got on the train without a ticket. He offered the same note to the Conductor (Green) who took it to examine it, saying if it was right he would give him the change. After examining it, Green declined to receive the note, not being certain that it was good, and offered it back to the passenger. Some difference arose between them as to whether it was the same note the passenger had given him that he offered to return, and the passenger refused to receive it, and said he had no other money to pay with. It was established on the trial that the note the Conductor offered to give him back, was the same he had received from him, and moreover, that the Conductor was mistaken about its being a bad note, that it was a genuine note on the Delaware City Bank.

Mr. Green then told the passenger that unless he could pay with other money he would have to put him off the train at the next station. He manifested some unwillingness to go, and there was some difference among the witnesses as to whether Green took hold of him by the collar to put him out, or whether he had gone out without Green touching him. He was required to leave the cars, and was left off at Wilmore Station. He then indicted the Conductor for assault and battery.

The Judge held, that if Conductors require it of the passenger, he, the passenger is bound to make the change; that the Conductor is not bound to take the fare out of a note larger in amount, and furnish change to a passenger; that what occurred in this case in reference to the five dollar note, was not a payment of the fare; and that if the passenger did not produce a ticket, or pay his fare in the cars, the Conductor had a right to eject him from the cars, using no more force in doing so than necessary.

The Jury acquitted the Conductor.

MUM'S THE WORD.—A special caucus of the *Monitor* faction was held at Wilson & Petrikin's office some two weeks since, and it was determined that the *Monitor* must keep mum on the usurpation the County Committee was guilty of in the appointment of the two State Delegates. Since then the Monitor *has* kept mum. Who says Owen is his own master. He *must work* as his masters direct, and they discovered that the party must be kept as ignorant as possible of the outrage committed by the Committee. The faction know they can't defend the action of the Committee, so they have determined to try to *"hush up"* the question, *if possible*, by keeping their readers ignorant of the dissatisfaction existing in the Democratic party. The sneaking game won't work—Democrats know their rights and dare maintain them—the decree of the *Monitor* faction to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store

[For the Globe.]

Governor and Supreme Judge.

MR. LEWIS:—I read the letter from McAlevy's Fort, signed "Marcus," in your last paper, about the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, and endorse its sentiments. I have not been much of a politician, but I am a Democrat, and have always understood the meaning of that word to be that the *people* are to govern. The only way the people can practically govern is to take part in the preliminary steps to make nominations. If the people don't take part, then they are not governing themselves. They are letting somebody else govern them. "Marcus'" letter refers only to the next Governor. Now, I want to call the attention of the Democrats of this county to the fact that the next State Convention will have more than a Governor to nominate, and the people will have more than one State officer to elect next fall. Judge Lowrey was here last summer, and he told me his term as Judge of the Supreme Court would expire next fall, and that his successor would be elected at the election in 1863. *Then the Convention will nominate candidates for both Governor and Supreme Judge, the two highest offices in the State. The people ought to have a voice in who they are to be.* Even if a Convention should choose the same two men that the County Committee appointed, they may have some instructions to give them about their choice. No County Committee ever elected delegates before to nominate Governor or Supreme Judge, and the Committee had no authority to do it. Where is their authority? I would like somebody to point out where the people ever gave them the authority. They never did: no resolution ever, of any Convention, authorized them to do it, and it would have been wrong if they had. The County Committee is not made to elect delegates. If it can elect delegates, then the State Convention might as well save all the Democrats in the State the trouble of meeting, and just make the nominations at once. And if a County Committee can take this power out of the hands of the people of a county, why the State Convention has just as good a right to take it away from the people of the State. Suppose they should try it; why even if I am old enough to be far out of the muster-roll, I would be one to join an *insurrection* against the tyrants, and go down to Harrisburg to help disperse the concern.—Well, now, I ask my fellow-citizens whether our County Committee ha'n't tried to do the very same thing that the State Committee would be doing if they should nominate the candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge without a Convention. If every county in the State would do the same thing, the people would not be heard at all, and it is hard to tell what kind of *stuff* we might have put on the ticket.

Now, Mr. Lewis, I may not agree with you in all you have done and said, but in this thing, you are right. Whatever may be said about popular sovereignty in the far off Territories, the Democrats of this county are determined that they will have it at home, here. They will be the sovereigns themselves, and have no sovereign committee to speak for them and rule them. We are in earnest about it in this place. I have talked to my neighbors about it, and whether the County Committee calls it or not, there will be a Convention called before the State Convention meets, and we will elect delegates with our eyes open as to what is before us. We have no idea of having the highest executive and judicial officers in the State nominated by men in whose selection we had no voice, and we don't intend to let it be done if the voice of the people can prevent it. We'll try, anyhow, and if the usurpation of powers has got to be dangerous in these days, we'll begin to look after our safety by stopping it at home. We can talk, then, with a little grace about the usurpations of other parties.

FAIR PLAY.

Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1862.

COMPANY F comes in for another "spat" from the *able* pen of Caldwell's dog Owen. He must have a *peculiar* friendship for the "boys" composing that company. In his last issue he says:

"Lewis guarded Chambersburg, but did not go with his regiment to Maryland. Brave *boyS!*"

Of course Owen means the company when he speaks of us remaining as guard in Chambersburg. "Brave boyS!" We were only a "*boy*"—the company were "*boyS.*" Owen will have to be made to smell somebody's fingers before he can be expected to treat Company F with proper respect.

OWEN says a man can not be a Democrat unless he submits to the dictation of the *Monitor* clique, Caldwell & Co. All Democrats who will not be bound by the action of the County Committee in the *appointment* of State Delegates, are to be denounced by Caldwell & Co. as traitors to the Democratic party. Pitch in! The Democracy are not yet swallowed up by *such* leaders as Caldwell, Owen & Co.

DROWNED.—Elizabeth Hawn, a daughter of Mr. Lewis Hawr., was drowned on Friday last, by falling in the canal at the lock near which she resided.

The Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

The court martial engaged in the trial of General Fitz John Porter met in Washington on the 3d, when charges and specifications were exhibited against him by Brig. General Roberts, Inspector General of General Pope's army. They were read in connection with the violation of the ninth article of war. He is charged with disobeying several important orders of his superior in front of the enemy, failing to push forward his forces into action on the enemy's flank and rear; permitting one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville, out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of the 30th of August; this at or near Centreville station on the 29th and 30th of August last, &c. He is also charged with a violation of the 52d article of war, in refusing to attack the enemy while within sight of the field and in full hearing of the artillery of the battle, then and there shamefully disobeying, and retreating from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was ordered to make to secure a decided victory, &c. To these charges General Porter pleaded "not guilty"

The court martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter was in session again on the 4th, Maj. Genl John Pope being the witness under examination. The substance of his testimony was that it was his firm conviction that if Major General Porter had obeyed his orders promptly he could have entirely defeated, if not captured Jackson's army.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that if a soldier is discharged before he has served two whole years, or to the end of the war, if sooner ended, he forfeits his $100 bounty. The back dues for wages, and fifty cents for each twenty miles travelled from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment, he is entitled to on the pay certificates from his nearest paymaster. If a soldier is killed, or dies of disease, before the end of two years, or the close of the war, he has, under the liberal construction of the law, served to the end of the war, so far as he is or can be concerned. Congress intended by the provisions of the law that no one should have the bounty until the end of the war. The $100 bounty, by this law, will be immediately paid, so soon as audited.

Under an order and rule of the War Department, there can be procured for the wives of soldiers imprisoned in the South, the monthly wages of the soldier, to the date of allowance, except the last month's wages, which the government reserves. If no wife, the minor children, by their guardian, are entitled. If the soldier is unmarried, his widowed mother is entitled.

An important decision has been made by the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait until his company is full or the formal muster of the regiment into Government service.

THE MAMMOTH UNION PHOTOGRAPH CAR FOR SALE.—One of the largest and best Photographic Cars in the United States now stationed at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., for sale very low, as change of circumstances render it necessary for the present proprietor to locate. It is fitted up in hand-some style, with every convenience for Ambrotyping, Photographing, &c., full size visiting Card Photographing, with ¼, ½ and 4-7 size cameras and every other necessity, including an entire stock of Frames, Cases, &c. For full particulars, apply or address,

C. S. ROSHON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—Instruction will be given to the purchaser, free of charge, if desired, in all branches of the Art.

IN THE FIELD FOR THE SPOILS.—A *small* crowd of office seekers will be in Harrisburg at the meeting of the next Legislature. This county will be well represented. Patrick Leddy and Jno. Dougherty are candidates for Sergeant-at-arms. R. Milton Speer, P. M. Lytle and David Caldwell will be applicants for Clerkships. There may be others, but we have not heard the names of any others.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

NEWS.—The last *Monitor* informs us that honest Dave Caldwell, ESQ., had been absent from town for several days. We doubt whether he was missed by anybody but his dog Owen, as the editorial columns of the *Monitor* have been very slim for two weeks past.

The Case of the Minnesota Indians.

The following protest against Presidential clemency in the case of the three hundred Indians convicted of participating in the Minnesota outrages, signed by Senator Wilkinson and Representatives Aldrich and Windom, was sent to the President yesterday:

WASHINGTON, December 3d, 1862.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: We have learned, indirectly, that you intend to pardon or reprieve a large majority of the Indians in Minnesota, who have been formally condemned for their participation in the brutal massacre of our people in the months of August and September last. If this be your purpose, as Representatives from that State, we beg leave most respectfully to protest against it, and we do so for the following reasons:

These Indians were condemned, most of them, upon the testimony of women whom they had carried into captivity, after having murdered their fathers, husbands and brothers, and who were treated by these Indians with a brutality never known before in this country, nor equalled in the practices of the most barba ous nations. There were nearly ninety female captives. They were the wives and daughters of our neighbors and friends. They were intelligent and virtuous women. Some of them were wives and mothers; others were young and interesting girls.

These savages to whom you propose to extend your Executive clemency, when the whole country was quiet, and the farmers were busily engaged in gathering their crops, arose with fearful violence, and, travelling from one farm house to another, indiscriminately murdered all the men, boys and little children they came to; and, although they sometimes spared the lives of the mothers and daughters, they did so only to take them into a captivity which was infinitely worse than death.

Mr. President, let us relate to you some facts with which, we fear, you have not heretofore been made acquainted.

Those Indians whom (as we understand) you propose to pardon and set free, have murdered in cold blood nearly or quite one thousand of our people; ravaged our frontier for a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, north and south; burned the houses of the settlers, and driven from their houses more than ten thousand of our people. They seized and carried into captivity nearly one hundred women and girls, and, in nearly every instance, treated them with the most fiendish brutality.

To show you, sir, the enormity of these outrages, we beg leave to state a few facts, which are well known to our people, but delicacy forbids that we should mention the names of the parties to whom we refer.

In one instance, some ten or twelve of these Indians visited the house of a worthy farmer, who, at the time, was engaged with his sons in stacking wheat. They stealthily approached the place where this honest farmer was at work, and, seizing their opportunity, shot the father and his two sons at the stack. They then went to the house, killed two little children in the presence of their mother, who was quite ill of consumption, and then they took the sick mother and a beautiful little daughter, thirteen years of age, into captivity. But this is not all, nor is it the most appalling feature of this awful tragedy. Its horror is yet to be revealed. After removing these unhappy prisoners to a lodge, which was some miles away, these fiends incarnate, placing a guard over the body of the wearied and exhausted mother, took her little girl outside of the lodge, removed all her clothes, and fastened her upon her back on the ground. They then commenced their work of brutality upon the body of this young girl. One by one they violated her person, unmoved by her cries or unchecked by the evident signs of her approaching dissolution. This work was continued until her Heavenly father relieved her from suffering. *They left her dead upon the ground.*—This outrage was committed within a few feet of a sick and dying mother.

There is another instance of a girl eighteen years of age. We knew her well before and at the time of her capture. She was as refined and beautiful a girl as we had in the State.—None had more or better friends; no one was more worthy of them than she. She was taken captive by these Indians; she was taken, her arms were tied behind her, and she was tied fast to the ground and ravished by some eight or ten of these convicts before the cords were unloosed from her limbs. This girl fortunately lived to testify against the wretches who had thus violated her. Without being more specific, we will state that all or nearly all the women who were captured, were violated in this way.

Again, there was a little boy brought to St. Paul (whose father and mother had been murdered,) whose life was spared, as a witness of the horrid nature of this massacre. His right eye was cut completely out; it had fallen from its socket, and perished on his cheek. His two little sisters, aged respectively six and four years, were also saved, but in an awfully mutilated condition. Their tender arms had been mangled with the savages' knives and otherwise fearfully wounded, and left on the ground for dead.

Mr. President, there was no justification or pretext even for these brutalities. We state what we know when we say that the Sioux agent, Major Galbraithe, has labored faithfully and efficiently for the welfare of these Indians. The Government, as you know, has built a house and opened a farm for every one of these Indians who would reside upon and cultivate it. Missionaries, as our worthy Bishop can testify, have labored zealously among them for their spiritual welfare. There has been paid to them yearly the interest upon $2,000,000.—Farming implements have been purchased and farmers have been employed by the Government to improve and cultivate their lands.

These Indians are called by some, prisoners of war. There was no war about it. It was wholesale *robbery, rape and murder.* These Indians were not at war with their murdered victims.

The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, have stood firm by you, and by your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support. They have not violated *law*—They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extreme trials—These Indians are now at their mercy; but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believed that their President would deal with them justly.

We are told, Mr. President, that a committee from Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily in their pleasant homes in that State, have called upon you, and petitioned you to pardon these Indians. We have a high respect for the religious sentiments of your petitioners; but we submit that it is bad taste, indeed, that it is entirely unbecoming them, to interfere in matters with which they are so little acquainted, and which relate to the security of our own people.

We *protest against the pardon* of these Indians; because, if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and cruel than they ever were before, believing—as they certainly will believe—that their great father at Washington either justifies their acts or is afraid to punish them for their crimes.

We *protest against it, because*, if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the outraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law. These two people cannot live together.

We do not wish to see mob law inaugurated in Minnesota, as it certainly will be if you force the people to it. We tremble at the approach of such a condition of things in our State.

You can give us peace, or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, sir, in view of all that we have suffered, and of the danger which still awaits us, *let the law be executed—let justice be done our people.*

With high respect, we are your obedient servants,

M. S. WILKINSON,
CYRUS ALDRICH,
WM. WINDOM.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

We have received the report of the Hon. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, which is a voluminous and interesting document. We can give but a brief review of it:

The naval operations and achievements during the past year are carefully and fully reviewed; and, while the exploits of the various vessels comprising the North and South Atlantic and the Eastern and Western Gulf Squadrons, and the Western Flotilla, are alluded to in complimentary and congratulatory terms, the service rendered by the vessels blockading the ports on the Southern coast is pronounced to be so effective that even foreign statesmen, who, a few months since, proclaimed a perfect blockade to be a "material impossibility," now acknowledge it to be conclusive and effectual.

The distribution of the naval force, the gunboat fleet, the James river flotilla, the success of the various expeditions South and West, the ravages of the "290" and other privateers, the present and past condition of the Navy, the introduction and importance of iron clads, the importance and necessity of a yard and depot for an iron-clad navy, the advisibility of establishing a naval depot on one of the rivers in the Valley of the Mississippi, the defences of our harbors, the Naval Academy, and other subjects connected with the Department, are briefly, or *in extenso*, referred to by the Secretary.

We are told that nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake, through Roanoke, Newbern and Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, to New Orleans and Galveston—is practically in our hands, held fast and irrevocably under the guns of our Navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our military force, and but a short time can elapse before the few remaining ports which are still in the possession of the rebels will be reduced to our occupation and authority.

It may then become a question for decision whether our fleets cannot be released from the duties of a blockade, and the commerce of these ports be subjected to such conditions, restrictions and regulations as a wise war policy may prescribe, and a war power enforce.

The action of the parties who built and fitted out the "290," in flagrant violation of British law and of Royal proclamation of neutrality, is commented upon, and the possibility of future request for indemnification from the British Government for the destruction of private property by that vessel intimated.

In reference to the proposed navy-yard and depot for an iron-clad Navy, the Secretary reviews the action of the Committee appointed to examine the most advantageous sites, New London being considered the most preferable location by four of the members of that Committee, and the others as fully and emphatically giving their preference to League Island, and concludes his remarks upon the subject by expressing his official opinion that "while there are some obvious and admitted objections to League Island, no place has been proposed that combines so many advantages, unless it be the contracted and altogether inadequate yard at Philadelphia." Under these circumstances, he proposes "to receive and accept for the Government the munificent donation of the city of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct."

In March, 1861, there were forty vessels in commission in the United States Navy, and in all but seven thousand and six hundred men, two hundred and seven only of whom were in the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast. At the present time, there are afloat and progressing to rapid completion four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and of the capacity of three hundred and forty thousand and thirty-six tons. The seamen and other employees now on board the vessels, number twenty-eight thousand, while at the Navy Yards and Stations twelve thousand mechanics and laborers are daily employed.

The views of the Secretary upon the subject of iron clads are very important. He gives the history of the building of the Monitor, the Galena and the Ironsides, and of the officering and timely arrival of the first-named to put a stop to the ravages of the rebel Merrimac near Norfolk. A very graphic description of the scenes connected with that ever memorable fight is given by Mr. After detailing the events of the first day's evil work by the Merrimac in which she destroyed the Cumberland and the Congress, and showing the precarious condition of the St. Lawrence and the Minnesota, both of which had grounded, and were expecting the renewal of the attack upon them the next morning.

"All efforts to get the Minnesota afloat during the night, and into a safe position, were totally unavailing. The morning was looked for with deep anxiety, as it would, in all probability, bring a renewed attack from the formidable assailant. At this critical and anxious moment, the Monitor, one of the newly finished armored vessels, came into Hampton Roads, from New York, under the command of Lieut. John L. Worden, and a little after midnight anchored alongside the Minnesota. At six o'clock the next morning, the Merrimac, as anticipated, again made her appearance, and opened her fire upon the Minnesota. Promptly obeying the signal to attack, the Monitor ran down past the Minnesota, and laid herself close alongside the Merrimac, between that formidable vessel and the Minnesota.

"The fierce conflict between these two iron clads lasted for several hours. It was, in appearance, an unequal conflict; for the Merrimac was a large and noble structure, and the Monitor was, in comparison, almost diminutive.—But the Monitor was strong in her armor, in the ingenious novelty of her construction, in the large calibre of her two guns, and the valor and skill with which she was handled. After several hours fighting the Merrimac found herself overmatched, and, leaving the Monitor, sought to renew the attack on the Minnesota; but the Monitor again placed herself between the two vessels, and re-opened her fire upon her adversary. At noon the Merrimac, seriously damaged, abandoned the contest, and, with her companions, retreated towards Norfolk.

"Thus terminated the most remarkable naval combat of modern times, perhaps, of any age. The fiercest and most formidable naval assault upon the power of the Union which has ever been made by the insurgents was heroically repelled, and a new era was opened in the history of maritime warfare."

The report says that "the time has arrived when, in order to maintain ourselves and our true position as a nation, we must have a formidable navy, not only of light draught vessels to guard our extensive and shallow coast, but one that with vessels always ready for the service, and of sufficient size to give them speed, can seek and meet an enemy on the ocean. In order to obtain the enormous steam power essential to great speed, we must have vessels of the greatest magnitude."

It is recommended that the Government should establish naval yards, for the construction both of iron and wooden vessels, where also steam machinery, anchors, chain cables, and heavy iron work for the naval service, would be manufactured at the same establishment to advantage.

A western depot and establishment is also recommended for the same purpose, on one of the rivers in the valley of the Mississippi, "where we now have a squadron equal in numbers to the whole navy of the United States at the commencement of this Administration."

The Report gives a view of the present condition of the harbor defences, and recommends that a lequate defences should be prepared against any possible contingency of hostile attacks upon our ports, though he seems to think there is no immediate necessity for making estimates from the Navy Department to furnish vessels for this duty.

The importance of having facilities for docking ships for repairs, is dwelt upon and recommended.

The re organization of the Department of the Navy, in connection with the appointment to the new grades in the Navy, is dwelt upon—as also the condition of the Naval Academy, in which there are now 376 midshipmen, leaving 139 vacancies—the fostering care of Congress is solicited to this institution. Other matters are alluded to, which, however, are noticed in brief in the President's Message.

THE BANKS' EXPEDITION.—The Gen Banks' Expedition is now probably at sea moving southward as fast as wind and steam can carry it. Where it is going, what its special mission is, and how long we will have to wait before we receive intelligence of striking the intended blow, are questions which time and circumstance alone can solve.

It is well known, however, that Gen. Banks has under his command a large, and it might be said with propriety, select body of troops, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, and in perfect readiness to enter at once into active service. Among this fine corps are regiments from Maine, New Hampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

A day or two ago the following conversation took place between the General and a member of his staff:—

Staff—General, the members of your staff are desirous of knowing something about the destination of the expedition, so that they can take proper clothing with them.

General—A very natural desire, certainly.

Staff Officer—We would like to know whether we should take light or heavy clothing.

General—(With his accustomed gravity)—Take both kinds, sir, take both kinds, and you will not fail to hit the nail on the head.

Staff Officer—Good morning, General.

General—Good morning, sir.—*From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Wednesday evening.*

☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

The Battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The following official despatch from General Blunt, has been received:

Headquarters, Battlefield, Nov. 28.

Major General Curtis:

GENERAL:—Learning that a rebel force, under Gen. Marmaduke, 8,000 strong, was at Cane Hill, forty miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas, and that Gen. Hindman was to join him to-day, or to-morrow, with a large force of infantry, for the purpose of making a desperate effort to enter Missouri, I determined to strike Marmaduke and destroy him before reinforcements arrived. Leaving my transportation in the rear, I made a forced march of thirty-five miles, with about five thousand men, and attacked him at about 10 o'clock this morning. Found him strongly posted on advantageous ground. After an engagement of about three hours he commenced a retreat. Every foot of the ground was fought over and hotly contested until near sundown, when the enemy, finding that their artillery, which they were making every effort to get away, was about to be captured, sent Colonels Shelby and Emmett McDonald with a flag of truce for the ostensible purpose of caring for their dead and wounded, but with the real object of making good their retreat to Van Buren.

The casualties of the day I am unable to state with accuracy at this time, as we fought over twelve miles of ground. One of the rebel officers with the flag of truce stated to me that they had lost sixty in killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel. My loss is comparatively small. Among the wounded are Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell and Lieutenant Johnson, of the Kansas Sixth—both of them, I fear mortally. The enemy are badly whipped, and will probably not venture north of the Boston Mountain again this winter, if this part of the State is held. As it is their reliance for subsistence, and having eaten out all in the Valley of the Arkansas, they must soon retreat into Texas.

I have sent for my transportation to come up, and shall occupy a position at or near Cane Hill. The rebels had about ten days' rations of bread, cooked and in little sacks behind their saddles, from which it is evident that they intended making a desperate effort to force their way North.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. BLUNT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Surprise of a Company of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry by the Rebels—Captain Wilson and Twenty of his Men Missing—The Rebels Cross the Rappahannock in Small Boats and Attack our Cavalry Outposts, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 3, 1862.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry company, under command of Captain Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about three hundred rebels who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats. They crossed at a point some distance this side of the court-house, thus getting in between this command and the main body—Forty out of the whole number made their escape, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Captain Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The rebels left three of their number dead.

The citizens living in King George county, and who applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by General Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly punished, without reference to rank:

Headquarters, Camp near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 2, 1862.

[General Orders No. 190.]

Captain George Johnston, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficer-like conduct. The commanding general hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty. By command of Major General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. Sylvester Conway, of Fredericksburg.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by General Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise they would be required to do duty *barefooted*.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Advance to the Tallahatchie.—Occupation of the Rebel Works.—The Army of Pemberton in Full Retreat.—Gen. Grant Pushing on.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special despatch from Holly Springs, Miss., says the enemy evacuated their position on the Tallahatchie river on the 1st inst., and Gen. McArthur's division occupied the rebel forts last night.

There was no fighting, and it is believed that the rebels are in full retreat.

The telegraph is working to Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie.

Wyatt is in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and is about twenty miles south of Holly Springs.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Successful Expedition to the Blackwater River—Rebels Driven Across that Stream with Loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

FORTRESS MONROE, December 2.

To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:—An expedition was sent out from Suffolk yesterday by Major General Peck, which captured to-day the celebrated Pittsburg battery (which was taken from our army), and drove the enemy across the Blackwater at Franklin. We have thirty odd prisoners, and are picking up more in the roads. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is trifling. JOHN A. DIX,
Major General.

The Retreat of the Rebels in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—The following, dated at "Headquarters First Division Army of the Frontier, Cane Hill, Nov. 30th, 1862," has been received at the Department Headquarters:

"General Marmaduke continued his flight all night after the battle of the 28th inst., and is now in Van Buren, Arkansas. General Hindman was expected to reinforce him at this place on the evening of that day. Prisoners, of whom I captured twenty-five, state that Marmaduke's force was eleven thousand. They were compelled to abandon two pieces of artillery disabled by my batteries. A number of their officers are killed, among them a Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, of a Texan regiment, and a Captain Martin, of an Arkansas regiment.

"The notorious Quantril and his band were engaged in the fight, with Colonel Shelby, and Emmett McDonald, commanding the rear guard in the retreat across the Boston Mountains. They fought desperately.—Some of Quantril's men were killed, and others taken prisoners. My loss in killed is five, and four more were mortally wounded, one of whom—Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell, Sixth Kansas—has since died. Lieutenant Campbell, Kansas Sixth, was taken prisoner.

"The loss of the enemy in killed was about seventy-five. They carried most of their wounded off the field, and sent them to houses on the right and left of the road and battle-ground.

"All regret the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Jewell, as he was a brave and gallant officer.

"Two contrabands arrived to-day from Van Buren, who state that Hindman, with twelve thousand infantry, crossed the Arkansas river from the South, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of moving up to reinforce Marmaduke, but they have now all returned to their hole.

"My transportation has just come up. I occupy the same position occupied by Marmaduke when I attacked him, and intend holding it.

"Respectfully.

"JAS. G. BLUNT, Brig. General."

Departure of General Banks' Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The steamers Illinois, Northern Light, and other smaller craft, sailed from here to-day with troops for General Banks' expedition. General Banks accompanied them. He was escorted down the bay, this evening, by a distinguished party, comprising Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Opdyke, and Commodores Vanderbilt and Van Blunt.

The weather is fine, and the expedition sails under the most favorable auspices.

Major General Auger remains, and will sail next week with the remaining regiments of the expedition.

ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

Successful Expedition to Greenbriar Co., Va.—Capture of a Rebel Brigade Commissary, a Forage Train, Seven Prisoners. Twenty three Horses, four Mules, and Seven Wagons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Brig Gen. Cook, commanding Kanawha Division:

CAMP SOMERVILLE, Va., Nov. 12th, 1862.—SIR: I herewith submit a report of my expedition into Greenbriar county.

On the 9th inst., proceeding agreeable to orders, I bivouacked three miles beyond Gauley river; on the moving I marched all day without interruption, but learned that General Jenkins with 2,500 men, in addition to Col. Dunn's force, occupied the country before me, stationed as follows: Colonel Dunn's command between Lewisburg and Frankfort; the 14th regular Virginia cavalry at Williamsburg; one regiment cavalry at Meadow Bluffs, pasturing horses, with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the wilderness road as guard; a small force at White Sulphur, and Gen Jenkins with the remainder of his command on Muddy Creek, eight miles from Lewisburg.

I, however, pushed forward until within three miles of Williamsburg, where I came upon a wagon train belonging to General Jenkins' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property as follows: Nine prisoners, namely, J. L. Evans, captain and acting assistant commissary; William L. Evans, wagon master; two wagoners (enlisted men); three wagoners (citizens); two negro wagoners, and two citizens who were pressed and interested with the grain.

The property taken was as follows: Seven wagons, twenty-three horses, four mules, and twenty-four sets of harness. After setting fire to and destroying the wagons and the grain, with the building it was stored in, I set out on my return, meeting Captain Smith with his command on Cherry river, ten miles from Gauley river ford.

I arrived in this camp with the above prisoners and property at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 11th inst. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons. Grain was very scarce; could procure but two feeds for my horse while I was gone. The grain destroyed was about two hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GILMORE,
Capt. Com. Kanawha Division.

P. S.—One of the citizens taken, Thomas C. McClintock, has heretofore taken the oath, and is the man who bought up the wheat. G. W. G.

A Disaster in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7—[Special to the Press.]—I have just learned that a battle has taken place on our outpost line, between our advanced forces and the rebel troops under Gen. John Morgan, the notorious guerilla leader. The fight took place at Hartsville this morning.

Col. Moore's brigade was repulsed several times by the enemy, and finally captured. Our troops made a desperate resistance, but were finally forced to succumb.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at sixty, but may be more. Our killed and wounded were left upon the battle-field.

Morgan attacked General Fry this afternoon at Gallatin, but was repulsed with heavy loss. General Fry has been reinforced, and is now following the enemy closely.

Extinction of Races.

The entire possessions of the United States are capable of sustaining five hundred millions of human beings, without difficulty. At one time all that vast region was held by the race of red men, whom we call Indians, as our forefathers did, in courtesy to the old theory that Columbus had discovered India by a western route. No one knows how many souls this race numbered at the time the European whites first began to colonize on the main land. But as the Indians had been sole possessors of the soil for untold centuries, they must have amounted to some millions, within the limits of the regions now belonging to the United States.

At the present time, according to the Census of 1860, the whole number of Indians in our States and Territories is only 331,093. This includes 36,662 actually enumerated; the remainder are estimated, and it is probable that the estimates largely exceed the real numbers. In some of the States there is not one Indian remaining, in which, a century ago, they numbered hundreds of thousands. In Pennsylvania there are but seven, three being males and four females.—And yet Pennsylvania once swarmed with Indians. But without reference to any particular States and Territories, and without calculation as to losses by emigration, by war and by disease, we have the startling fact that of the race which once possessed our vast domain, only a little over three hundred thousand now exist. We appreciate this fact, when it is stated that all the Indians in the United States and their Territories do not exceed one-half of the present population of Philadelphia. Of the whole number there cannot be more than sixty thousand "warriors," or males capable of bearing arms; and these are scattered in such a way, that not more than a few thousand could ever be gathered into one body.

The facts we have stated point to the complete and inevitable extinction of the race of red men on this continent. The white race has grown from nothing to 27,000,000 of souls; and the negro race from nothing to nearly four millions and a half of souls. The whites, by their superior intelligence, drive out the red race. The negroes are only an appurtenance of the whites, having been brought hither by them, to act as their slaves. They have been cultivated as a matter of traffic and profit, and hence they have increased, in opposition to a seeming law of nature which makes the equal and continued existence of two races in one territory, for an extended period, incompatible. The free colored population does not increase throughout the Union except at a very moderate rate, which rate is diminishing at each decade. In some portions of the Union it is declining, and it is improbable that in the course of two or three centuries the negroes on this continent will be no more numerous than the Indians now are.

There are physiological reasons why an inferior race should decline in the presence of a superior one. Mongrels are never healthful nor fertile, and the offspring of whites and Indians is known to be delicate and short-lived; while mulattoes are equally well-known to be less robust than full-blooded whites or full-blooded blacks. But independent of the natural causes, and without reference to the diseases and vices which the whites have introduced among the Indians, and which have been so fatal to them, there seems to be a divine provision that races which have distinctive marks of color, feature and character shall not live together and prosper alike. The white race does not thrive in Africa, and the negro race, left to itself, and without the mercenary and selfish care of the slave-breeder and slave-trader, does not thrive in America.—*Evening Bulletin.*

How Floyd was Prevented from Sending the Pittsburg Guns to the South.—A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburg *Dispatch* with the following little bit of history:—A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to Floyd's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburg, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three inches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New York harbor.—Other platforms were then ordered.—The glacis, or outside work, prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. Floyd had all things ready for the great guns at Pittsburg, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carolinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

NEW.—An assortment of Card Photographs at Lowis' Book Store.

THE SECRETARY AND THE SOLDIERS.—It is about twenty years since one of the members of the present Cabinet was a member of Congress from a distant western State. He had the usual right of designating a single candidate for admission to the West Point Military Academy. The applications made to him for a vacancy which then existed, were not many, but among them was a letter from a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who, without any accompanying recommendations or references, asked the appointment for himself. The member dismissed the appeal from his mind, with perhaps a passing thought of the forwardness and impudence of the stripling who could aspire to such a place on no other grounds than his own desire to get a good education at the public expense.

But happening a short time afterwards to be in the little village whence the letter was mailed, the incident was recalled to his memory, and he thought he would beguile the few hours of leisure that he had, by looking up the ambitious youth. He made his way, by dint of much inquiry, to a small tailor's shop on the outskirts of the town, and when he was admitted at the door he found a lad sitting cross-legged upon the tailor's bench, mending a rent in an old pair of pantaloons. But this lad had another occupation besides his manual toil. Near by, on a small block of wood, rested a book of abstruse science, to which he turned his eyes whenever they could be transferred from the work in his hands. The member accosted him by the name given in the letter, and the lad replied, "I am the person." "You wish, then, to be appointed a cadet at West Point?" "I do," he rejoined "Why?" asked the Congressman. "Because," answered the tailor youth, "I feel that I was born for something better than mending old clothes." The member talked farther with him, and was so pleased with his frankness, his spirit, and the rare intelligence he evinced, that he procured him the appointment.

The member is now Secretary Smith, of Indiana, and the youth Gen. Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac. We should not be surprised if that boy—an excellent specimen of our northern mudsills—were destined to hoist the American flag to its old place on the Capitol at Richmond.

A Military Execution at the Old Capitol Prison, at Washington.

The Old Capitol Prison was at noon Dec. 5th, the scene of a military execution. The unfortunate man was Private John Conrad Kessler, Co. K, 193d New York Volunteers, lately convicted of the murder of 1st Lieut. Linzey, of the same company and same regiment. Kessler had a difficulty with another man about the possession of a gun, when Lieut. Linzey interfered and threatened to order him tried by court-martial if he did not desist, thereupon Kessler turned around and ran his bayonet through Lieut. Linzey killing him almost instantly. The prisoner was tried and convicted, and had been confined in the prison where he has been kindly treated, and received the ministrations of Chaplain Craw, of the N. J. Volunteers. At half-past 11 o'clock, he was conducted to the scaffold, and after joining with Chaplain G. in some religious ceremonies, the noose was placed around his neck, the trap was sprung, and the murderer was launched into eternity. He professed penitence during his imprisonment, and the last words spoken by him were "I die happy." Very few people witnessed the execution. Kessler was born in Saxon Meinengin, but has lately resided in Newark, New Jersey, where he left a wife and one child.

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of October 28th, has a long and very sharp review of General Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it shows up the incapacity of that General. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the South, and the reliance placed upon such rebellion sympathizers as Vallandigham, Bright and others:

Had General Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us with supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters.—Then would the Vallandighams of Ohio, and the Brights of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could General Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the Northwestern ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now, all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army that, had we remained south of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against us.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 4th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN PEIGHTAL to Miss MARGARET HAMER, both of Walker township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec 8, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.12½@7.00
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.12½
Rye Flour	$6.00
Corn Meal	$3.50
Extra White Wheat	$1.50@1.55
Fair and Prime Red	$1.45@1.50
Rye	95c
Corn, prime Yellow	50
Oats	42
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$4.37½@4.50
Timothy	$3.87½@4.00
Wool	60@70c
Hides	9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@7.00
Extra do Do	5.25
White Wheat	1.30
Red Wheat	1.20
Rye	70
Corn	60
Oats	50
Clover seed	5.25
Flaxseed	1.75
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	18
Eggs	15½
Lard	10
Ham	8
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

S. COHN has received a large variety of fashionable Goods of all descriptions, which he will sell at very low prices at his store, Coffee Run Station.

Coffee Run, Dec. 9, 1862. S. COHN.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE NO. 10's, of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., for sixty shares of the preferred stock of the said Company, dated Oct 15th, 1861, having been lost or mislaid by me notice is hereby given that I have applied to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of the one lost, and any one finding said Certificate is requested to return the same to the Treasurer of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R. and Coal Co., at Philadelphia.

Dec. 9, 1862-6t. A. G. CURTIN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. } ss.
Huntingdon County ss.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1862—The petition of Daniel Neff, of Porter township, in the county aforesaid, was read, setting forth that Isaac Neff, of West township, on the 2d day of April, 1837, executed to David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, dec'd, a Mortgage which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Huntingdon county, in Mortgage Book A, page 131, to secure the payment of $147.20, and Mortgage being in the sum of $294.40, conditioned for the payment of said sum of $147.20. That payment of all the money due thereon was made. That the said David Irvine, Executor as aforesaid, the legal holder of the Mortgage, has removed from the State without entering satisfaction upon the Record of the same. That petitioner is the owner of the premises mortgaged, and paying relief in the premises, whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered that the Sheriff of the said county do serve a notice on the said David Irvine, Executor, as aforesaid and Mortgagee, if he can be found in the said county, stating the facts above set forth, and if he cannot be found in the said county, then to give public notice as aforesaid in one or more newspapers within the county once a week, for four weeks successively, requiring the said Mortgagee to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the petition aforesaid.

By the Court.

SEAL. *From the Record, 3d Dec., 1862.* Certified by W. C. WAGONER, *Prot.*

To David Irvine, Executor of Jared Boyd, dec'd.:

You are hereby required to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, on the second Monday of January next, to answer the petition aforesaid.

4t. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Abraham Hegie, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Joseph Hegie and William Doyle, Executors of Abraham Hegie, late of Tell township, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Dec. 9, 1862-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James McDonald, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon, to distribute the balance in the hands of James Ker, Administrator of James McDonald, late of Brady township, dec'd., to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of same day, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims before him or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1862. J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of James Saxton, Committee of David Brathenline, a lunatic, arising from the sale of the real estate of said lunatic, will meet the parties interested at the office of Miles A. Dorris, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

Huntingdon, Nov. 25, 1862-3t. * WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Nicholas Decker, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES JOHNSTON,

Dec 2, 1862-6t. Administrator.

JUST RECEIVED.

A new stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, which will be sold cheap. Also, a fine oil bit entire parlor chap.

Also, a tract of land in Henderson township containing 125 acres. MOSES STROUS.

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call on or before the first day of January next, and make settlement, as I intend to move away. All accounts not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

MOSES STROUS.

Dec. 2, 1862.—3 m.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, by d.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at SIX per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all the Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the same are products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at the office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,

Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, IRONWARE HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What have March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 60. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 8 15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.50 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.50 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8 15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Speck, late of Penn township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

HARRISON SPECK,
DAVID SPECK,
Executors.

Nov. 11, 1862-6t.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

In which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1862-6t

ROBERTS'

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express* and *sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The bravery and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25.00
" premium	2.00
" advance pay	13.00
and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.	

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut. R. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bettlemen.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Wheeler, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. G. Hight, and Anabel C. Hight, Administrators of James Hight, dec'd, among the creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Register's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 12th of December, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF, *Auditor.*

Nov. 25, 1862.—*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	WESTWARD. PITTSBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 23	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 30
5 39	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 40
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 44
5 59	7 11	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 53	.....	12 47
6 25	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 58	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 56
7 19	.....	.....	7 13	Bell's Mills,	9 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 03	8 20	7 33	Altoona,	9 45	4 05	11 25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g	UP TRAINS. Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 20	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 05	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 44
4 21	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 28
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 29	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 06
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50
4 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 05	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 28
5 20	LE 9 10			AR 7 20
5 45	9 25	Riddlesburg,	10 28	6 60
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 13	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,		

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOO

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Cauce valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles south from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

It has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain *one of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co, Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 18th, 3 m.

PATRIOTS

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
On Recruiting Service.

Oct. 29, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 15 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Cromwell Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSNELL,
Sept 17-1m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER FORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE FRY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. In shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
	GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

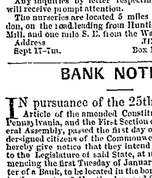
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARRIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira. (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 17, 1862-3m

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c. &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making Light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 18 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

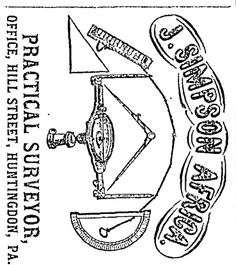
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the House is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week; according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,

April 8, 1862-1y.



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MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marbles now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every description, also and fine as of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN:—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation. They are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Other stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

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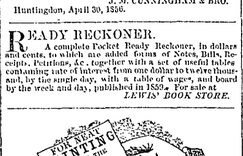

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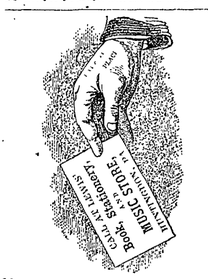

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